

ARMED FORCES REGULAR OFFICER AUGMENTATION ACT OF 1956

JUNE 11, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KILDAY, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11683]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11683) having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to vastly improve personnel stability in our Armed Forces by increasing the authorized Regular commissioned officer strength of the Army and Air Force. The proposed legislation will not increase the number of officers authorized to serve on active duty in the Armed Forces. It should be emphasized that the major objective of the proposed legislation is to permit a substantial number of Reserve officers presently serving on active duty, as well as a limited number of Reserve officers on inactive duty and individuals now in a civilian status, to become Regular officers and to thus enjoy the stability naturally associated with a Regular commission. It should also be reemphasized that the proposed legislation will not result in an increase in the total number of officers programed to be on active duty for the foreseeable future.

The Department of Defense has stated its grave concern over the number of Reserve officers who leave active duty after having acquired skills that are in some instances almost irreplaceable. There can be little doubt that many of the Reserve officers who leave the armed services do so because of the uncertainty of their status in the armed services. They do not have the protection of a Regular commission and are fully cognizant of the fact that their tenure on active duty depends upon many factors over which they have no control. Thus a decrease in available funds, or a reduction in the size of the Armed Forces, will normally be reflected in the release of Reserve officers.

The benefits of a Regular commission are obvious, for such officers may not be removed from active duty without cause.

Under the proposed legislation the present statutory ceilings for Regular Commissioned officers in the Army will be increased from 30,600 to 49,500. The authorized Regular commissioned officer strength of the Air Force will be increased from 27,500 to 69,425.

As of December 31, 1955, there were 113,288 officers serving on active duty in the Army. On that same date there were 139,616 officers serving on active duty in the Air Force.

Of the 113,000 officers serving on active duty in the Army only 27,805, or 26 percent, were Regular officers.

Of the 139,000 officers serving on active duty in the Air Force, only 24,118, or 17 percent were Regular officers.

In the Navy approximately 45 percent of the officers serving on active duty are Regular officers. In the Marine Corps approximately 50 percent of the officers serving on active duty are Regular officers.

Upon enactment of the proposed legislation the Army and Air Force will seek to attain an eventual ratio of regulars to total officer strength which will permit the Army and Air Force to have approximately 40 percent Regular officers. To accomplish this objective, the Army will select approximately 7,000 persons from their present active-duty Reserve status for transfer to the status of Regular officers in July of 1958. During this same period of time the Air Force will select 24,000 officers from an active-duty Reserve status for transfer to a Regular status in January of 1958.

Thereafter, the Army will continue to transfer active-duty Reserve officers to a Regular status in addition to normal procurement of Regular second lieutenants, until by 1963 approximately 40 percent, or 39,600 officers serving on active duty in the Army, will be Regular officers.

Thus it is felt that enactment of the proposed legislation will bring about a large number of applications from Reserve officers now serving on active duty who will seek Regular commissions. The substantial increase in the authorized number of Regular officers who may serve on active duty in the Army and Air Force will do much to bring about the type of stability so necessary for the efficient operation of our Armed Forces.

In fiscal 1955, 14,270 Reserve officers serving on active duty with the Army left the Army voluntarily. During the same period of time 10,518 Reserve officers serving on active duty with the Air Force left active duty voluntarily.

Throughout the Armed Forces over 84,000 lieutenants or equivalent left the Armed Forces voluntarily during the last 2 years. During this same period of time 48,000 captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels, or the Navy equivalents, left the Armed Forces. In fiscal 1955 alone, 4,634 pilots left the Armed Forces. It should be observed, parenthetically, that it is conservatively estimated that to produce a jet pilot involves an approximate cost to the Government of \$120,000.

Of 43,800 officers serving on active duty during fiscal 1955 who completed their obligated tours of duty, 32,000 returned to civilian life. The total of all officers who left the service voluntarily in 1955 alone amounted to one-eighth of the active commissioned forces.

It is apparent that the lack of career opportunities and the uncertain prospects of a military future in a Reserve capacity is responsible for the large number of Reserve officers who leave the services voluntarily.

Surveys conducted by the Army and the Air Force indicate that 89 percent of the Reserve officers now serving on active duty in the Army are interested in making the service a career, and 73 percent of the Reserve officers serving on active duty in the Air Force are interested in making the service a career.

It should be noted that the present authorized Regular strength of the Army is 30,600 officers. Against this authorization there are only 26,320 Regular officers on active duty. While it would appear, therefore, that the Army has unused authorized vacancies for 4,000 officers under existing law, which the proposed legislation revises, those vacancies can be filled only in the grades of second or first lieutenant. Obviously, if the officers were all transferred in these grades, the Army would have a large number of men of approximately the same age moving along through their careers who would be mandatorily retired at the same time because of limited vacancies for promotion. This forced elimination of officers, because of the lack of vacancies in the years ahead, would make a career extremely unattractive to those officers.

Likewise, while the Air Force has an authorized Regular officer strength of 27,500 they have on board a Regular Air Force officer strength of 24,118. For the same reason stated above, the Air Force cannot transfer a large number of officers to the Regular Air Force in the grade of second and first lieutenant without creating a so-called hump situation which would be unacceptable to young men about to make the service a career.

Thus, under the proposed legislation, officers will be transferred from a Reserve status to a Regular status in permanent grades which will correspond to the grades they would normally have attained had they entered the Army or the Air Force with their contemporaries who are Regular officers.

This means that officers will be transferred in higher grades than that of first and second lieutenants. To accomplish this objective and to place these officers in their proper place on the promotion list various formulas are provided in the proposed legislation.

TITLE I

ARMY

The Army will increase its authorized Regular strength from 30,600 to 49,500. However, the Army objective is to attain a Regular officer strength of 39,600 by July of 1963. The authorized strength of 49,500 will permit the Army to initiate an input of junior officers in the grade of second lieutenant based upon this ultimate authorized strength. The Army will not go beyond its 1963 objective of 39,600 officers without further approval by the President.

As previously stated, the Army will for the most part seek applications from reservists now serving on active duty to attain their ultimate objective. In July of 1958 the Army plans to transfer to the Regular Establishment approximately 7,000 officers in the grades of lieutenant through lieutenant colonel. The formula upon which this transfer will be based is as follows:

No officer will be commissioned in the Regular Army who is less than 21 years of age or more than 27 years of age. The maximum age

of 27 may be increased by the number of years of active commissioned service he has performed since December 6, 1941, plus the number of years of inactive commissioned service creditable to him for pay purposes which is in excess of this active commissioned service, but not to exceed 8 years. However, in no case will the combination of such service be more than the number of years, months, and days by which his age at time of appointment exceeds 27 years.

For example, a 45-year-old Reserve officer on active duty has 14 years of active commissioned service and 7 years of inactive commissioned service. His total service for pay purposes therefore is 21 years. The difference between his appointment age of 45 and the age of 27 is 18 years. Since he has 14 years of active commissioned service he may be credited with 4 years of his "inactive service for pay purposes," so that he may be appointed with 18 years of promotion-list service and be positioned with his age contemporaries in the Regular service.

It should be noted that the crediting to this officer of non-active-duty Reserve service for promotion purposes and for eventual computation of retired pay should he be involuntarily retired at a later date, will not grant him a benefit to which he is not now entitled. Under existing law, an officer who completes 20 years or more of active duty and applies for retirement may use as a multiplier in determining his retired pay all service creditable to him for pay purposes, including non-active-duty service so creditable.

An officer may also be transferred to the Regular Army who is over the age of 27 and who has had a relatively short period of commissioned service by being allowed a constructive service credit of not to exceed 2 years. Thus, an officer seeking to transfer to the Regular Army who is 29 years of age at the time of transfer and who has had 6 months of active duty as a commissioned officer may still qualify for transfer to the Regular Army because of the authority to grant constructive credit provided in the proposed legislation.

A relatively small number of persons, not to exceed 200, may be appointed in the Regular Army during the next 2 years from civilian life, or from reserves not on active duty, and be granted constructive credit of not to exceed 8 years, but such individuals must possess outstanding specialties. The names, grades in which appointed, and justification for this action must be reported to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

As a further qualification and restriction no individual will be transferred to the Regular Army who cannot complete 20 years of active Federal commissioned service before he attains his 55th birthday.

TITLE II

AIR FORCE

The Air Force proposes to transfer 24,000 officers to the Regular Air Force in January 1958. To accomplish this selection boards will be convened at Headquarters, United States Air Force, for the consideration of the names of individuals who have been recommended by major commands. Because of the large number of officers the Air Force proposes to transfer to Regular status the age limit for transfer to the Regular Air Force will be 30 years of age. In exceptional

cases this maximum age may be waived but no person will be transferred to the Regular Air Force who cannot complete 20 years of active commissioned service before attaining the age of 55.

For purposes of promotion, involuntary separation, and mandatory retirement, the Air Force title permits an individual to be transferred if his age exceeds the age of 30 by not more than the number of years of active Federal commissioned service he has completed since age 21, plus 2 years of constructive credit where necessary to qualify an individual for appointment.

In addition, the Air Force title will permit not to exceed 100 persons per year to be appointed from civilian and Reserve sources if they possess outstanding specialties which cannot be obtained from officers serving on active duty in the Air Force. In such cases these individuals may receive not to exceed 8 years of constructive service credit. They would still be subject to the restriction that no officer will be transferred to the Regular Air Force who cannot complete 20 years of active commissioned service before attaining the age of 55.

Because of the large number of officers now serving on active duty in the Regular Establishment who are of approximately the same age, the Air Force title will permit the Secretary of the Air Force to make adjustments of their promotion-list service by not to exceed 2 years. This will permit this concentration of individuals with the same age to be distributed more evenly by promotion-list service. Such individuals will qualify for promotion at an earlier date insofar as permanent promotion is concerned; however, it will not affect their present temporary grades which in many instances are one grade higher than their present permanent grades. No officer will be automatically promoted as the result of this action.

In the Air Force title there is a provision which permits officers previously integrated who did not receive full credit for all active commissioned service performed after December 6, 1941, to be credited with additional promotion-list service. The proposed legislation grants to those officers all of the active commissioned service creditable to them including that which was denied to them under a 5-year limitation in the authority which allowed their appointment in the Regular Air Force. In addition, the Air Force title contains a provision which allows chaplains, judge advocates, veterinarians, and officers designated as medical specialists to be credited with a full amount of constructive credit which was denied to them by previous appointment authority.

PROVISIONS COMMON TO TITLES I AND II

ARMY AND AIR FORCE

There are several provisions of title I and title II that are common to both the Army and the Air Force. No individual who attended the Military, Naval, or Air Force Academy may be transferred to the Regular Army or the Regular Air Force and be made senior to an individual who was attending one of these Academies at the same time.

In addition, both titles contain provisions for constructive credit for persons who become Regular judge advocates, chaplains, or veterinarians. This is a restatement of existing provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act which will be repealed by the proposed legislation.

TITLE III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Title III of the proposed legislation repeals the present date upon which the authority of the Navy and the Marine Corps to transfer officers to the Regular Navy and Marine Corps would otherwise expire. There is ample authority in existing law for Navy and Marine Corps personnel to transfer to the Regular Establishment provided the termination date is repealed.

In addition, title III revises section 503 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act which was written prior to the enactment of the National Security Act. Under this existing provision of law the number of general officers in the Army and the Air Force is limited to seventy-five one-hundredths of 1 percent of the authorized Regular officer strength. In addition, a finite number is also contained in existing law. Obviously, since the Regular authorized strength of the Army and the Air Force is to be increased under the proposed legislation the need to increase the authorized strength for permanent general officers also increases. Unless this authority is provided the present finite limitation on the number of general officers who may serve in permanent grade in the Army and Air Force blocks the permanent promotion of colonels to the permanent grade of general thus necessitating their forced separation from the service upon the completion of 30 years of service or 5 years in grade, whichever is longer. In other words, under existing law the limitation of the number of permanent general officers brings about the mandatory retirement of colonels serving in many instances in temporary general grades since the finite limitation prevents these officers from being advanced to a permanent general grade. Title III of the proposed legislation contains a limitation on the number of general officers who may serve in the permanent grade of brigadier general and above. Thus the number of permanent general officers in both the Army and the Air Force may not exceed 75 general officers for each 10,000 Regular officers authorized. Not more than one-half of the Regular general officers may be in a permanent grade above that of brigadier general. In addition, the number of permanent general officers in the Air Force may not exceed the number of general officers authorized by the Officer Grade Limitation Act of 1954. There is no similar limitation in the Army portion of this section since their authorized officer strength would not authorize them under any circumstances to exceed the number of general officers authorized for a Regular officer strength of 49,500.

SUMMARY

Thus, the proposed legislation increases the authorization for the Regular officer strength of the Army and the Air Force in an effort to bring about greater career opportunities for officers now serving in a Reserve status. It is expected to have a very stimulating effect upon the stability of our officer strength and to reduce the exceedingly high turnover of experienced officers that is now prevalent in the armed services.

Enactment of the proposed legislation will not result in any increased costs to the Government since the proposed legislation does not increase the number of officers authorized to serve on active duty.

The proposed legislation has been completely rewritten and revised by the Committee on Armed Services. The amount of constructive credit authorized in the proposed legislation has been drastically reduced from that which was sought by the Department of Defense. Nevertheless, the proposed legislation has the complete endorsement of the Department of Defense.

The Committee on Armed Services unanimously recommends enactment of the proposed legislation and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection as indicated by one of the following attached letters hereby made a part of this report. In addition, the President of the United States strongly recommends enactment of the proposed legislation as indicated by the following letter addressed to him by the Secretary of Defense and approved by the President.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, December 23, 1955.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In connection with your desire that the proposed augmentation legislation contain provision for Presidential review of the long-range plans for increasing the Regular officer strength and maintaining it at proper levels, this letter is intended to form the basis for your initial review.

As you know, only about one-fourth of our active-duty officers are regulars today. The remaining three-fourths are reservists serving on a year-to-year basis without the security and recognition of Regular officer status. Faced with such uncertain prospects, entirely too many of them are leaving us at the first opportunity, thus creating marked instability in the officer corps.

Under existing authority it is not possible to increase the number of Regular officers except through the lower commissioned grades. The proposed legislation will provide the necessary authorization for transferring experienced and well-qualified Reserve officers into the Regular components in higher grades. This will not only improve their individual career prospects, but will at the same time serve to correct much of the present instability within the officer corps.

The instability problem is accentuated in the Army and Air Force, where the ratio of Regular to active-duty officer strength in each of those services is 26 and 17 percent, respectively. The corresponding ratio in the Navy is 43 percent, and in the Marine Corps, 50 percent.

The proposed bill would raise the statutory ceilings for Regular officers in the Army to 49,500 and in the Air Force to 69,425. These ceilings would be the equivalent of 50 percent of the presently planned active-duty officer strength in the Army and Air Force. Existing statutory ceilings for the Navy and Marine Corps are adequate, and it is proposed that they be left unchanged.

Upon enactment of these statutory authorizations, our immediate augmentation objective, to be attained during the next 2-year period, is to increase the Regular officer ratios in the Army and Air Force to 36 percent, and in the Navy to 48 percent. The Marine Corps will remain essentially at its present 50-percent ratio. Thereafter, it is planned that the Army and Air Force will continue to procure Regular officers for a number of years at annual rates that will enable them to

reach and maintain a 40-percent Regular officer ratio; the Navy and Marine Corps will continue to maintain their Regular officer ratios of approximately 50 percent.

All of these percentages are related to presently planned total officer strengths. They are expressed in finite numbers on the attached summary table. I am sure you will agree, however, that they should be regarded as procurement goals rather than as rigid ceilings or limitations. A reasonable amount of flexibility, which will result in some annual variation in end strengths, will be needed through the years to maintain annual input rates in the various grades on a continuing stable basis. This would be provided for specifically by inclusion in the bill of the following language:

"The Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the President, shall project annually for the ensuing five years the active-duty Regular commissioned list strength in each of the armed services (exclusive of any additional extra numbers authorized by special provision of law)."

Accomplishment of the foregoing program will enable us to make a substantial increase in the present number of Regular officers within the earliest practicable time, and provide a much-needed basis for longer range planning. It will also, in my opinion, meet with your desire to maintain the Regular officer strength in each of the services in proper balance with existing and foreseeable requirements on the one hand and with future uncertainties on the other.

Your approval of these augmentation objectives is recommended.

With great respect, I am,

Faithfully yours.

C. E. WILSON.

Approved (on basis of plans attached, summary table and charts):

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

January 3, 1956.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1956.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to authorize permanent appointments in the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1956, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that it is in accord with the program of the President. The Office of the Secretary of Defense is the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The proposed legislation has the primary purpose of providing increased stability within the officer corps of each service. In order to achieve this objective, the bill would raise the statutory ceilings for

Regular officers in the Army and the Air Force and authorize the appointment of additional officers into the permanent establishment of each service.

The total active-duty strength of the Armed Forces is expected to remain firm at the approximate level of 2,850,000 for the foreseeable future. Under existing statutory ceilings, Regular officers comprise only about one-fourth of the total officer requirements. The remaining three-fourths are reservists serving on a year-to-year basis without the security and recognition of Regular officer status. Faced with such uncertain prospects, entirely too many of them are leaving military service at the first opportunity, thus creating marked instability within the active-duty-officer structure.

This situation is particularly evident in the Army and Air Force, where the proportion of Regular officers is 26 and 17 percent respectively. The corresponding ratio in the Navy is 43 percent and in the Marine Corps 50 percent.

The proposed bill would raise the statutory ceilings for Regular officers in the Army from 30,600 to 49,500 and in the Air Force from 27,500 to 69,425. These new ceilings would be the equivalent of about one-half of the presently planned active officer requirements of those services. Existing statutory ceilings for the Navy and Marine Corps are adequate, and it is proposed that they be left unchanged.

Subject to the enactment of this legislation, interim objectives for each service have been established by the Secretary of Defense and approved by the President, providing for a phased buildup of Regular officer strengths as indicated in the following table:

Summary table—Regular officer augmentation

	End of fiscal year—			Total authori- zation
	1955	1958	1963	
Army.....	26, 280	35, 640	39, 600	49, 500
Percent.....	25. 6	36	40	50
Navy.....	28, 900	32, 280	33, 625	33, 625
Percent.....	43	48	49	50
Marine Corps.....	8, 474	8, 550	8, 550	8, 550
Percent.....	49. 5	50	50	50
Air Force.....	23, 810	49, 986	55, 540	69, 425
Percent.....	17	36	40	50

It will be noted that the immediate augmentation objective, to be attained within 2 years following enactment of this proposal, is to increase the Regular officer ratios in the Army and the Air Force to 36 percent, and in the Navy to 48 percent. The Marine Corps would remain essentially at its present ratio of 50 percent. Thereafter the Army and the Air Force would continue to procure Regular officers at annual rates that will enable them to reach and maintain a 40 percent Regular officer ratio. It is expected that this latter objective can be attained within 7 years following the enactment of this proposal. During the same period of time the Navy would reach and maintain approximately a 50 percent ratio. The decision as to whether or not to increase Regular officer strengths in the Army and Air Force beyond a 40 percent ratio would be deferred until such time as those services are approaching a 40 percent manning level.

Attention is particularly invited to the fact that the strength ratios and their equivalent finite numbers are procurement goals rather than rigid ceilings or limitations. A reasonable amount of flexibility, which will result in some annual variation in end strengths, will be needed through the years to maintain annual input rates in the various grades on a continuing stable basis. It should also be noted that the foregoing ratios of Regular officer strength to total officer strength relate only to a total military force of the planned level of approximately 2,850,000.

To insure an orderly progression toward these strength objectives consistent with existing and foreseeable requirements on the one hand and future uncertainties on the other, this proposal provides for the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the President, to project annually for the ensuing 5 years the active-duty Regular commissioned list strength in each of the armed services.

Under existing appointment authority it is not possible to increase the number of Regular officers except through the lower commissioned grades. While such authority is being utilized by all of the services to meet requirements for younger officers, additional appointment authority is needed by the Army and Air Force to fill requirements in the higher grades and to maintain a properly balanced Regular officer structure in all of the services. The importance of maintaining a properly balanced officer structure lies principally in the fact that it permits orderly procurement, advancement, and retirement.

There is presently available to the Armed Forces a sizable resource of experienced and well-qualified Reserve officers on active duty or serving in Reserve units. Indications are that many of these aspire to Regular officer status. Enactment of this legislation would provide the necessary authority to obtain the additional numbers of Regular officers needed for a properly balanced officer structure, and one that would enhance career attractiveness, personnel stability, and combat effectiveness.

In addition to increasing the statutory Regular officer ceilings for the Army and Air Force, this proposal would authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint qualified persons to permanent commissioned grades in the Regular Army, Regular Navy, Regular Air Force, and Regular Marine Corps. Reserve officers of all grades, and selected qualified civilians would be eligible for appointment in appropriate permanent grades.

Appointments authorized under this legislation would be made pursuant to regulations established by the respective departmental Secretaries and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the President. These regulations will prescribe the physical, mental, and moral standards for appointment; the qualifications for the grade in which individuals will be appointed, and provisions for the determination of the lineal position and precedence of appointees.

The Department of Defense is prepared to present to the appropriate congressional committees departmental plans which will show in detail how the proposed legislation will be administered if enacted.

The cost of implementing this bill upon enactment will be absorbed in the budgets of the respective military departments.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) RICHARD A. BUDDEKE,
Director, Legislative Programs.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

TITLE I

Section 101 (a) authorizes the President to appoint commissioned officers in the Regular Army.

Section 101 (b) prescribes certain qualifications which persons must meet to be eligible for appointment.

Section 102 (a) prescribes age limitations governing appointment.

Section 102 (b) precludes the appointment of a person who will not be able to complete 20 years of active commissioned service before he becomes 55 years of age.

Section 103 (a) prescribes the service which may be credited appointees for the purpose of determining their grade, promotion-list position, seniority in grade, and years of service for promotion purposes. All appointees may be credited with their active commissioned service after December 6, 1941, which they performed after becoming 21 years of age and before appointment. Certain appointees may be credited with additional service. These fall into four categories as follows:

1. Persons appointed in the Judge Advocate Generals' Corps, or as chaplains, or in the Veterinary Corps, and certain persons appointed in the Medical Service Corps may be credited with up to 3 years in recognition of postgraduate training in their profession skills.

2. An appointee who is on active duty on the effective date of the act may be granted for promotion purposes with that portion of his commissioned service creditable for pay purposes which equals the difference between his age at time of appointment and age 27, provided that the period in excess of his active commissioned service does not exceed 8 years. For example, a 45-year-old Reserve officer on active duty has 14 years of active commissioned service and 7 years of inactive commissioned service. His total service for pay purposes therefore is 21 years. The difference between his appointment age of 45 and the age of 27 is 18 years. Since he has 14 years of active service he may be credited with 4 years of his inactive service for pay purposes so that he may be appointed with 18 years of promotion-list service and be positioned with his age contemporaries in the Regular service.

3. Not more than 200 outstanding specialists may be appointed from among persons not on active duty, and granted constructive years of promotion-list service, but not in excess of 8 such years. Each person so appointed must meet the requirement of being able to complete 20 years of active commissioned service before attaining age 55. For example, a person with practical experience in a skill needed by the Army who is 34 years of age may be appointed and credited with 8 years of promotion-list service thus permitting his placement on the applicable promotion list among officers of like age and promotion list service. Such an appointee, with no prior active service, can still complete 20 years of active commissioned service prior to reaching age 55. The 8 years of "constructive" service granted this appointee will not be creditable to him in the computation of his basic pay.

4. Certain appointees other than those in categories 1, 2, or 3, above, who require 1 or 2 years of additional service credit in order to meet the maximum age criteria for appointment may be credited

with such additional promotion-list service not to exceed 2 years. For example, a 40-year-old officer serving on active duty has 11 years of active commissioned service. He requires 13 years of promotion-list service to equal the difference between the base age of 27 and his appointment age of 40. By adding 2 years of constructive service to his 11 years of active service he will be eligible for appointment. Persons in this category must be or must previously have been commissioned officers in order to qualify for a grant of constructive service.

Section 103 (b) provides that no person who was a cadet at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, or United States Air Force Academy may be appointed in the Regular Army before the date on which his classmates are appointed as officers. In addition, if appointed in the Regular Army, such a person may not be credited with longer service than that credited to any member of his class whose service has been continuous since graduation.

Section 103 (c) provides that a cadet at the United States Military Academy may, upon graduation, be appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army but may not, upon appointment, be credited with any service under this title. The authorized strength of the Regular Army is temporarily increased, if necessary, to make such an appointment of graduates from USMA, USNA, and USAFA. This section also provides that rank among graduates of each class at the United States Military Academy shall be fixed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

Section 104 provides that based on the service credited under section 103 (a), a person will be appointed in the grade held by the junior officer on the applicable promotion list (who is not a deferred officer) having the same or next longer service and that his name will be placed on the promotion list immediately below the name of that officer.

Section 105 provides that service credited for promotion to an officer under section 103 (a), or under any other provision of law, plus his subsequent active commissioned service, is "years service" for the purposes of mandatory elimination and retirement, if greater than the "years service" he would otherwise have for those purposes.

Section 106 provides that this title does not apply to the appointment of officers of the Army Nurse Corps or the Army Medical Specialist Corps, or (except for determining the Regular Army active-list commissioned officer strength) to the appointment of officers of the Medical Corps or the Dental Corps.

Section 107 is a savings clause and states that the title does not terminate the appointment of any officer of the Regular Army.

Section 108 provides that the promotion of an officer who has been selected to be promoted may not be withheld because of an appointment under title I. This provision is intended to insure that a Regular officer who has already been selected for permanent promotion and who is on a recommended list awaiting promotion will not have that promotion delayed because of the appointment of an officer who is senior to him in the grade he then holds. For example, a Reserve officer with 16 years and 11 months of promotion-list service is appointed as a permanent major just after an Army selection board has selected permanent majors for promotion to lieutenant colonels. The junior Regular officer selected by the board has 16 years and 10 months of

promotion-list service. Without this provision the junior officer selected by the board would have his promotion delayed until his newly appointed senior has been considered by the next regularly convened promotion board.

Section 109 amends the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 to increase the authorized strength of the Regular Army in commissioned officers on the active list from 30,600 to 49,500.

TITLE II—AIR FORCE

Section 201 (a) authorizes the President to appoint individuals as Regular Air Force officers.

Section 201 (b) sets forth the basic eligibility requirements pertaining to age, moral character, and physical qualifications, and provides that the Secretary of the Air Force may prescribe additional qualifications.

Section 201 (c) requires the Secretary of the Air Force to convene selection boards to consider and select individuals for appointment as Regular Air Force officers. Each board must be composed of at least five Regular Air Force officers. Recommendations for appointment must be made by a majority of the board members. The boards referred to herein will be statutory boards convened at the seat of government. This subsection also authorizes the President to remove the name of any person from the recommended list who, in his opinion, is not qualified for appointment.

Section 201 (d) provides that not more than a total of 100 persons in any calendar year may be appointed, and granted constructive service under this title from civilians, and from Reserves of the Air Force who are not on active duty, who have qualifications not otherwise available from members of the Air Force on active duty.

Section 202 fixes age 30 as the maximum age for appointment of persons having no prior active commissioned service. However, the maximum appointment age for persons credited with active commissioned service at time of appointment shall be 30 years plus the years of active commissioned service performed since age 21. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to waive the maximum appointment age in the case of any person whom he believes to be exceptionally well qualified for appointment and who can complete 20 years of active commissioned service before reaching age 55. For example, an officer, 37 years of age, who has only 6 years of active commissioned service (World War II and Korea), is not eligible under the age 30 criteria (i. e., 30 years of age plus active commissioned service of 6 years equals 36). Since he is 37 years of age he would require a waiver of the age 30 criteria to be eligible for appointment. This section also requires that all persons appointed under this title must be able to complete 20 years of active commissioned service before reaching age 55.

Section 203 (a) provides that persons appointed under this title shall be credited with promotion-list service equal to the active commissioned service performed since age 21. This section further provides that (1) certain individuals appointed from an active-duty status may receive additional promotion-list service credit, over and above that awarded for active commissioned service performed, but not in excess of 2 years' credit. The award of this service credit will

permit the appointment of Reserve officers now on active duty who would otherwise be barred from appointment by the existence of the World War II Regular officer hump; (2) certain individuals appointed from a non-active-duty status may receive additional promotion-list service credit, over and above that awarded for any previous active commissioned service performed, but not in excess of 8 years' credit. The purpose of this proviso is to permit the positioning of specially qualified applicants who have little or no prior commissioned service among their age contemporaries in the Regular officer corps. The award of promotion-list service under this section is for the purpose of determining permanent grade, position on the promotion list, seniority in permanent grade, eligibility for permanent promotion, and mandatory elimination or retirement.

Section 203 (b) provides that, in addition to the service credited under section 203 (a), and for the same purposes, a person appointed with a view to designation in one of the following categories will be credited with the following promotion-list service in recognition of postgraduate training prior to appointment: (1) Veterinarian, 3 years; (2) chaplain, 3 years; and (3) judge advocate, 3 years.

Section 203 (c) provides for an additional promotion-list service credit of 3 years for medical service officers who hold a degree of doctor of philosophy or a comparable degree in a science allied to medicine.

Section 203 (d) prohibits the appointment of a former cadet at the Air Force, Military, or Naval Academy before the date his Academy classmates are graduated and appointed as officers. This section also prohibits the crediting to a former cadet of a longer period of promotion-list service than is credited to any of his Academy classmates whose commissioned service has been continuous since graduation. For example, an individual who served 1 year at an Academy and then left that Academy may not be appointed as a Regular officer before his former classmates at that Academy are appointed as Regular officers. In addition, he may not be credited with a longer period of promotion-list service, at the time of his appointment, than that credited to his former classmates.

Section 203 (e) authorizes the appointment as Regular Air Force officers of Military, Naval, and Air Force Academy graduates even though such appointments would be in excess of authorized strength. This section provides that the Secretary should prescribe relative rank among appointees from service Academies. It also provides that persons appointed upon graduation from service Academies shall not receive any promotion-list service credit under this title.

Section 204 provides that, based on the service credited under this title, the commissioned grade in which a person is appointed under this title is:

- (1) For persons with less than 3 years of service, second lieutenant.
- (2) For persons with at least 3, but less than 7, years of service, first lieutenant.
- (3) For persons with at least 7, but less than 14, years of service, captain.
- (4) For persons with at least 14, but less than 21, years of service, major.
- (5) For persons with at least 21 years of service, lieutenant colonel.

It further provides that the name of each person appointed under this title shall be placed on the applicable promotion list immediately

below the junior officer of the same permanent grade having the same or next longer service for promotion purposes.

Section 205 provides that this title does not terminate the appointment of any officer of the Regular Air Force.

Section 206 provides that the promotion to a higher regular grade of any officer of the Regular Air Force, otherwise eligible for promotion, may not be withheld because of an appointment under this title. This proviso is intended to insure that a Regular officer who has already been selected for permanent promotion and who is on a recommended list awaiting promotion, will not have that promotion delayed because of the integration of an officer who is senior to him in the grade he then holds. For example, an officer who has 6 years and 3 months' promotion-list service credit and had been recommended for promotion to the permanent rank of captain, but who has not yet been promoted, may not have his promotion delayed due to a person being appointed in the Regular Air Force who is credited with 6 years and 4 months' promotion-list service credit and who was not considered by the same board.

Section 207 (a): This section permits the readjustment of promotion-list service for existing Regular officers appointed under the Officer Personnel Act so as to reflect all active commissioned service performed since December 6, 1941, and since reaching age 21. Existing appointment provisions of the Officer Personnel Act permit the crediting of not more than 5 years of active commissioned service as years of promotion-list service. This proviso would restore to officers so appointed the active commissioned service in excess of 5 years which they were denied at time of appointment and give them parity with officers who are to be appointed under this act.

Section 207 (b) provides that Regular officers designated as judge advocates, chaplains, or veterinarians who were appointed under the 1945-46 integration acts and who did not receive the promotion-list service credit for professional training provided for under the Officer Personnel Act shall be awarded additional promotion-list service not to exceed 3 years.

Section 207 (c) provides that a Regular officer whose promotion-list service is readjusted under 207 (a) or (b) and who thus becomes immediately eligible for mandatory consideration for permanent promotion will be considered by a selection board convened for that purpose. If he is recommended for promotion he will be placed on the proper promotion list immediately junior to the officer on that list having the same or next longer service and he will be given a date of rank accordingly. If he is not recommended for promotion he will be considered a deferred officer. However, he will not have his years of service reduced while in that status and he will be considered by the next regularly scheduled selection board for his grade. Should he be recommended for promotion by the second board he will be promoted but his years of promotion-list service will be reduced so that he is immediately junior to the junior officer promoted by the first of the two selection boards and who has the same or next longer period of promotion-list service. A deferred officer who is not recommended by a second selection board will be mandatorily eliminated or retired as provided for under the Officer Personnel Act.

Section 208 (a) provides for the crediting of not more than 2 years' constructive service for promotion-list purposes to existing Regular officers who are in the World War II hump. The purpose of this

additional service is to eliminate the World War II hump, provide for reasonable promotion opportunities for the officers therein and avoid excessive mandatory attrition of Regular officers in the near future.

Section 208 (b) provides that officers receiving additional promotion-list service under section 208 (a) who thereby become eligible for mandatory consideration for permanent promotion will be considered by the next regularly convened selection board for that grade.

Section 209 provides for the adjustment of date of permanent rank and promotion-list position of officers who receive additional promotion-list service under sections 207 and 208.

Section 210 amends section 202 (b) of the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 to raise the authorized strength of the Regular Air Force in commissioned officers from 27,500 to 69,425.

Section 211 provides that this title does not apply to the appointment of persons appointed with a view to designation as medical officers, dental officers, Air Force nurses, or Air Force medical specialists.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 301 requires that the Secretary of Defense annually report to the President the projected Regular commissioned officer strength in each of the armed services for each of the ensuing 5 years. The purpose of this proviso, which is included at the request of the President, is to insure that he and his successors are kept informed of the progress of the augmentation programs of the individual services so that Regular officer strengths may be maintained in proper balance with existing and foreseeable requirements on the one hand and with future uncertainties on the other.

Section 302 amends section 503 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 so as to authorize a proportional increase in permanent general officer grades commensurate with the new Regular officer authorizations contained in this bill. This proviso will not increase the total number of general officer grades, both temporary and permanent, authorized under the Officer Grade Limitation Act of 1954.

Section 303 requires that the names of those persons appointed from civilian life or from a non-active-duty Reserve status by reason of possessing special skills, together with the grades to which appointed and the justification therefor, are reported annually to the Committees on Armed Services of the House and Senate.

Section 304 would repeal the following laws and parts of laws:

(1) Section 5 of the Navy and Marine Corps Officer Augmentation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 607) which provides that the authority contained in that act shall expire 2 years from and after the date of enactment of that act.

(2) Section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (10 U. S. C. 506 C) which contains the existing authority for the procurement of Regular officers by the Army and Air Force.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing laws which will be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill (left column) and

the provisions of the bill which will repeal or amend those provisions (right column):

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Section 102 (b) of the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 322):

"(b) Of the active-duty personnel strength authorized in subsection (a) of this section, not to exceed thirty thousand six hundred may be active-list commissioned officers of the Regular Army (exclusive of the numbers authorized by law for the Army Nurse Corps, the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, professors of the United States Military Academy, and any numbers authorized by special provisions of law providing for officers in designated categories as additional numbers) and nine thousand may be active-list warrant officers of the Regular Army. Section 501 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 883) is hereby amended by striking out the words 'fifty-one thousand' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'thirty thousand six hundred'; and hereafter the active-list commissioned-officer strength authorized in said section shall apply to the Regular Army, exclusive of the United States Air Force."

Section 202 (b) of the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 323):

"(b) Of the active-duty personnel strength authorized in subsection (a) of this section, not to exceed twenty-seven thousand five hundred, exclusive of any numbers authorized by special provision of law providing for officers in designated categories as additional numbers may be active-list commissioned officers of the United States Air Force and four thousand eight hundred may be active-list warrant officers of the United States Air Force."

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SEC. 109. Subsection 102 (b), Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (10 U. S. C. 20j (b)), is amended by striking out the words "thirty thousand, six hundred" wherever they appear therein and inserting the figure "49,500".

SEC. 210. Section 202 (b) of the Army and Air Force Authorization of 1949 (10 U. S. C. 20s (b)) is amended by striking out the words "twenty-seven thousand five hundred" and inserting the figure "69,425" in lieu thereof.

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Section 503 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 885), as amended by section 307 of the Army Organization Act of 1950:

"SEC. 503. (a) There is authorized on the active list of the Regular Army a strength of general officers of the Regular Army (exclusive of the numbers of general officers authorized for the several corps of the Army Medical Service and the chaplains) equal to three-fourths of 1 per centum of that number which equals the authorized active-list commissioned officer strength of the Regular Army less the authorized active-list commissioned officer strengths of the several corps of the Army Medical Service and the chaplains, of which not more than 50 per centum may be in permanent grade above that of brigadier general; and, in addition, a strength of general officers of the Regular Army in the Medical Corps equal to one-half of 1 per centum of the authorized active-list commissioned-officer strength of such corps, of which not more than 50 per centum may be in permanent grade above that of brigadier general; and, in addition, a strength of general officers of the Regular Army in the Dental Corps equal to one-half of 1 per centum of the authorized active-list commissioned-officer strength of such corps, of which not more than 50 per centum may be in permanent grade above that of brigadier general; and, in addition, a strength of general officers of the Regular Army in the Veterinary Corps equal to one-half of 1 per centum of the authorized active-list commissioned-officer strength of such corps, of which not more than 50 per centum may be in permanent grade above that of brigadier gen-

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SEC. 302. Section 503 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 885; 10 U. S. C., 506a (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) The authorized strength of the Regular Army in general officers on the active list, exclusive of the number authorized for the Army Medical Service and the chaplains, is seventy-five thousandths of the authorized strength of the Regular Army in commissioned officers on the active list, exclusive of the number of commissioned officers on the active list authorized for the Army Medical Service and the chaplains. Of this authorized strength, not more than one-half may be in a regular grade above brigadier general. The authorized strength of each of the following branches—

- (1) the Medical Corps;
- (2) the Dental Corps;
- (3) the Veterinary Corps;

and

(4) the Chaplains; in general officers on the active list of the Regular Army is five one-thousandths of the authorized strength of the branch concerned in commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army. Not more than one-half of the authorized strength in general officers in such a branch may be in a regular grade above brigadier general. When the application of the percentages and ratios specified in this subsection results in a fraction of one-half or more is counted as one, and a fraction of less than one-half is disregarded. General officers on the active list of the Regular Army who are specifically authorized by law to hold any civil office under the United States, or any instrumentality thereof, are not counted in determining authorized strength under this Act."

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eral; and, in addition, a strength of general officers of the Regular Army as chaplains equal to one-half of 1 per centum of the authorized active-list commissioned-officer strength of the chaplains of the Regular Army, of which not more than 50 per centum may be in permanent grade above that of brigadier general: *Provided*, That there shall be no additional appointments in any permanent [sic] grade above that of major general: *Provided further*, That the percentages above specified shall not result in more than three hundred and fifty-seven officers on the active list of the Regular Army in permanent grade above that of colonel, of which there shall be not more than sixteen in the Medical Corps, four in the Dental Corps, one in the Veterinary Corps, two chaplains, and three hundred and thirty-four in the Army, exclusive of Army Medical Service and chaplains; and of such total number there shall be not more than one hundred and seventy-eight on the active list of the Regular Army in permanent grade above that of brigadier general and of such one hundred and seventy-eight there shall be not more than eight in the Medical Corps, none in the Veterinary Corps, two in the Dental Corps, one chaplain, and one hundred and sixty-seven in the Army, exclusive of Army Medical Service and chaplains; and of the foregoing total number of permanent general officers of the Regular Army, unless a National emergency is declared after the date of this Act and before July 1, 1948, there shall, after such date, and until a National emergency is thereafter declared, be not more than forty-four serving in any grade above

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(2) The authorized strength of the Regular Air Force in general officers on the active list is seventy-five ten-thousandths of the authorized strength of the Regular Air Force in commissioned officers on the active list. Of this authorized strength, not more than one-half may be in a regular grade above brigadier general. However, the number of officers on the active list of the Regular Air Force in permanent grade above that of colonel on the last day of each fiscal year shall not exceed the number of general officers authorized in title III of Officer Grade Limitation Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 69; U. S. C. 1843 and the following) for the total number of commissioned officers of the Air Force on active duty as of that date, as determined by the Secretary of the Air Force. When the application of the percentage above specified results in a fraction, a fraction of one-half or more is counted as one, and a fraction of less than one-half is disregarded. General officers on the active list of the Regular Air Force who are specifically authorized by law to hold any civil office under the United States, or any instrumentality thereof, are not counted in determining authorized strength under this Act.

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that of major general as specifically limited in section 504 of this title: *Provided further*, That of the three hundred and thirty-four Regular Army officers authorized in permanent grade above that of colonel in the Army, exclusive of Army Medical Service and chaplains, specified in the preceding proviso, there shall be in the Army less the Air Corps and in the Air Corps, respectively, not more than such numbers as are derived by allotments to each, proportional to the respective strengths authorized for the Army promotion list and the Air Corps promotion list; and of each such allotment there shall be not more than 50 per centum in permanent grade above that of brigadier general: *And provided further*, That, whenever the application of the percentages specified in this section results in a fraction of a whole number, fractions of one-half and greater shall be counted as a whole number and fractions of less than one-half shall be disregarded: *And provided further*, That the numbers of general officers set forth in this subsection and in the several provisos thereof shall be exclusive of general officers on the active list of the Regular Army who are specifically authorized by Acts of Congress to hold appointments in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of the Government or to hold any civil office under the Government or any instrumentality thereof."

Section 5 of the Navy and Marine Corps Officer Augmentation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 607):

"SEC. 5. The authority contained in this Act shall expire two years from and after the date of enactment of this Act."

Section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 890), as amended by the Act of June 30, 1954 (ch. 433, sections 1 (b), (c), 68 Stat. 357):

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SEC. 304. The following are repealed:

(1) Section 5 of the Act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 607).

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"SEC. 506. (a) Within the authorized active-list commissioned-officer strength of the Regular Army, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint additional officers in the Regular Army in commissioned-officer grades as hereinafter in this section prescribed, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth.

"(b) All persons appointed officers in the Regular Army pursuant to this section shall be citizens of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, physically qualified for active military service, and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

(c) For the purpose of determining grade, position on promotion list, permanent grade seniority, and eligibility for promotion, each person initially appointed and commissioned an officer in the Regular Army shall, at time of appointment, be credited with an amount of service equivalent to the total period of active Federal service performed after attaining the age of twenty-one years as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States or any component thereof subsequent to December 31, 1947, and prior to such appointment, but in no event shall any person be credited for such purposes with more than five years of such service. In addition to the foregoing and for the purposes hereinabove specified, each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army shall, at time of appointment, be credited with an amount of service equal to four years; each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Dental Corps, each person appointed a chaplain of the Regular

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(2) Section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (10 U. S. C. 506c).

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Army, and each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Regular Army with a view to assignment in the Judge Advocate General's Department, shall, at time of appointment, be credited with an amount of service equal to three years; each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Veterinary Corps shall, at time of appointment, be credited with an amount of service equal to three years; and each person appointed and commissioned an officer of the Medical Service Corps who at the time of appointment holds a degree of doctor of philosophy or comparable degree recognized by the Surgeon General in a science allied to medicine may, subject to regulations as prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, be credited at the time of appointment with an amount of service equal to three years. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provisions of law, no person formerly a cadet at the United States Military Academy may be appointed and commissioned an officer of the Regular Army prior to the date on which his classmates at the United States Military Academy are graduated and appointed officers; and any person who was a cadet at, but did not graduate from, the United States Military Academy, shall not, upon appointment as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army, be credited with a period of service greater than the service credited to any member of his class at the Academy whose service in the Army has been continuous since graduation.

"(d) Upon the basis of service credited as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the commissioned officer grade in which a person shall be appointed shall be determined as follows; Persons who have no service credit and

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those who are credited with less than three years' service shall be appointed in the grade of second lieutenant; persons who are credited with three or more years' service, but less than seven years' service, shall be appointed in the grade of first lieutenant: persons who are credited with seven or more years' service shall be appointed in the grade of captain. The names of such persons so appointed shall be placed upon the applicable promotion list immediately below those officers of the same grade having the same or next greater period of service.

"(e) No person shall be initially appointed in the Regular Army in any commissioned officer grade under the provisions of this section when the length of time from date of birth to date of appointment exceeds: For all persons except those hereinafter specifically mentioned, twenty-seven years; for persons appointed in the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, and the Veterinary Corps and persons appointed with view to assignment in the Judge Advocate General's Department, thirty-two years; for persons appointed in the Medical Service Corps, thirty years; for persons appointed as chaplains, thirty-four years: *Provided*, That for any person, the number of years from date of birth to date of appointment hereinabove specified shall, respectively, be increased by the number of years, months, and days, of active Federal service performed by such person after attaining the age of twenty-one years as a commissioned officer in the Army of the United States or any component thereof subsequent to December 31, 1947, and prior to such appointment, but not by more than five years: *And provided further*, That until June 30, 1953, the Secretary of the Army may, in his discretion, waive such

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maximum age limitations for any person who served in the armed forces of the United States prior to September 2, 1945.

“(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has completed the prescribed course of instruction, he may upon graduation be promoted and appointed a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, and whenever any such appointment would result in there being a number of active list commissioned officers in the Regular Army in excess of the authorized active list commissioned officer strength, such strength shall be temporarily increased as necessary to authorize such appointment. The graduates of each class shall be assigned relative seniority among themselves under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army and no cadet upon graduation, promotion, and appointment shall be given any service credit under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

“(g) The provisions of this section shall become effective December 31, 1947. Until December 31, 1947, initial appointments of persons as commissioned officers in each of the several arms and services of the Regular Army shall continue to be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1945 (Public Law 281, Seventy-ninth Congress; 59 Stat. 663), as amended, and other provisions of law authorizing appointments of persons as additional officers of the Regular Army, but effective December 31, 1947, no further appointments shall be made under the provisions of the Act of December 28, 1945, as amended (*supra*). Effective December 31, 1947, each commissioned officer of the Medical Corps who on that date has less

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than four years' service credit, each commissioned officer of the Dental Corps, each Regular Army chaplain, each commissioned officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and each commissioned officer of the Veterinary Corps, who as of that date had less than three years' service credit, shall, for promotion, seniority, and promotion-list-position purposes, be credited as of that date with four years' service and three years' service, respectively."

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